

With a life devoted to teaching and directing of projects, Dr. Jameson indulged little in creative writing. He could write with clarity and authority, but his two score of titles were chiefly in the field of editorship and supervision. He was honored by the degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1898 and Johns Hopkins in 1902, Litt.D. from Brown in 1914 and Princeton in 1922; and L.L.D. from the University of Michigan in 1923. He was married to Sara E. Elwell of Brooklyn, April 13, 1893, by whom he was survived, with a son and a daughter.

He was a member of many historical organizations. He was an original member of the American Historical Association in 1884, and its president in 1907. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1890, and at the time of his death was its second senior member. To its Proceedings he contributed the following papers:—"The Early Political Uses of the Word Convention" in October 1897, "Notes from the English Admiralty Papers" in April 1907, and "The Present State of Historical Writing in America" in October 1910. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings when he was located at Providence, and was a constant correspondent and adviser of the Society throughout his life.

C. S. B.

### LEONARD LEOPOLD MACKALL

Leonard Leopold Mackall died in Fredericksburg, Va., near the home of his sister, Mrs. Gari Melchers, on May 19, 1937. He was born in Baltimore, January 29, 1879, the son of Leonard Covington and Louisa Frederika (Lawton) Mackall, and a descendant of families prominent in Maryland and Georgia history. After attending Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, he entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1900. He

then attended Harvard Law School for two years, but his increasing interest in literature and his friendly association with the late Charles Eliot Norton persuaded him to give up the study of law and to follow a scholastic career which later was to make him one of the leading exponents of the intricacies of early bibliography. He spent two years at the University of Berlin, then became a fellow at Johns Hopkins in 1906, and later returned to Germany to study at the University of Jena. At the German universities he was particularly engrossed by his interest in Goethe. He wrote in German several monographs and periodical contributions on the works of this poet, of which the most important to American scholars was his editing of "Goethe's Correspondence with Americans," published in 1904, and "Goethe's Collected Conversations," published in five volumes in 1910-11.

Upon the outbreak of the War, he returned to America. Early in 1916 he was asked by Wymberly Jones DeRenne to become librarian of his famous Georgia library, located at Wormsloe, about eight miles from Savannah, and to undertake the supervision of an entirely new catalogue of that notable collection. For the next two years he was busy at this task, acquiring many rare titles to perfect the collection, and supervising the preparation of the elaborate entries needed for the catalogue. Although he resigned in 1918 and the Catalogue was not printed until 1931, this scholarly three-volume work shows constantly the impress of his erudition, notably so in the extended preface describing the collection.

Mr. Mackall's next venture was in the field of early medical bibliography. For several years he had enjoyed a close friendship with Sir William Osler. After the latter's death in 1919, he was called upon by Yale to aid in the preparation of Osler's "Lectures on the Evolution of Medicine," published in 1921, and followed this by contributions on early medical literature to various learned periodicals, and aided notably in

compiling the Osler Library Catalogue printed in 1929. In 1924 he became the editor of "Notes for Bibliophiles in the Book section of the New York "Herald-Tribune." Here he had the opportunity of employing his comprehensive knowledge of early books, and indeed of the entire field of literary history. He disliked the drudgery of weekly writing and made discerning use of auction and book-sellers' catalogues, but frequently his deeply specialized contributions on early printing or unsolved problems made his column of great value to the bibliographer and literary historian. He remained in charge of this department until his final illness.

Although modest in the extreme, Mr. Mackall was honored by membership in many learned societies. He was elected president of the Georgia Historical Society in 1937, but never was able to preside in that office. He was also president of the Bibliographical Society of America at the time of his death. Elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1918, he was a frequent attendant at the meetings and a constant correspondent, and contributed to the Proceedings in 1920 an interesting letter from John Randolph to Thomas Jefferson. He was an assiduous collector of books and his own private library in Savannah was filled with rare and unusual volumes in many languages. But he gave away more than he kept. To the Grolier Club, to Johns Hopkins and to many other libraries in which he was interested, he gave volumes needed to fill in their collections, always placing his gifts where they would be of the greatest service. To this Library he contributed many gifts, notably the large collection of books on printing and journalism annotated by Joel Munsell. He was enthusiastic, informal and friendly, and always an addition to any literary group. The field of bibliography, especially on its human side, lost an ardent champion when his work was finished.

C. S. B.

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